

TO BEAT HEAD OF VIRGINIA TROOPS

Corps Will Carry Only Correct Flag of Commonwealth in Existence.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lexington, Va., March 3.—The corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, 350 strong, entrained this morning on a special train for Washington over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The train of seven coaches and two baggage cars carrying the corps, the officers of the faculty, the quartermaster and commissary departments, was due to arrive in the capital city about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Command of the corps is Colonel H. W. T. Eglin, U. S. A. C., the army officer detailed as professor of military science at the institute by the War Department. On his staff are Captain M. F. Edwards, post adjutant; Cadet Adjutant Waddley; Cadet Q. M. Satterfield and Cadet Sergeant-Major Nash. The commandant of cadets, Colonel J. C. Wise, accompanies the corps, and will establish his headquarters in the old Masonic Temple, Ninth and P. Streets, where the corps will also be quartered. General Nicholas, the superintendent, left for Washington yesterday and will also have his headquarters on the second floor of the old Masonic Temple.

Through the action of Governor Mann of Virginia, the cadet battalion of the Virginia Military Institute will march in the parade as its personal guard of honor. This puts the cadets at the head of the Virginia troops, and as Virginia is well up in the list of those States which ratified the Constitution, the Virginia boys will not be far from the head of the Second Division.

One notable fact connected with the attendance of the corps upon the inauguration is that it will carry the only correct flag of the Commonwealth in existence. This flag bears the seal of the State on a background of cerulean blue, fringed with gold lace. During Governor Pierpont's administration the seal was perverted. The last Legislature, however, desiring to restore it, appointed the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth a commission to do the work. In the task assigned them General Thomas Munford was of much assistance, a correct portrayal of the original seal being found on the diploma granted him by the State.

Last June during the ceremonies attending the unveiling of Ezzell's statue of Jackson, the Governor presented the corps with the flag as restored, but again an error was made in the emblem, Virginia being represented without the single-breasted coat of mail, and with a scarlet tunic, whereas the latter in the words of the poet should be "as unadorned as the falling snow." Finally, the flag presented by the Governor has been changed and is now, as many visitors, correct. The beauty and purity of the whole design is far superior to that of the one which has so long been in use.

The artistic work was done by a granddaughter of General R. E. Lee, who was one of the first Virginians to be commissioned in the military service of the State in 1861, leaving Richmond in February in command of the famous Purcell Battery and later A. P. Hill's chief of artillery. General Walker was a graduate of the institute in the class of 1844.

A flag is, after all, only a tradition, but it is eminently fitting that this tradition should be preserved in correct form by the Virginia Military Institute, which represents the majesty of Virginia's sovereignty in a way that no other institution does.

It will be recalled how earnestly and persistently Governor Henry A. Wise, after the war, sought to restore the original seal of the Commonwealth. It is interesting to note that it has finally done so under the immediate orders of his grandson, Colonel J. C. Wise, commandant of the institute.

Meeting Is Postponed.
The Woman's Club of Barton Heights has postponed its monthly meeting, which was scheduled to be held to-morrow afternoon, to the first Wednesday in April, on account of the death of Mrs. D. B. Pease. Since the club's organization Mrs. Pease has been the organizing secretary, and all the members express their sympathy for her loss.

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Can you tell what orders have been lost? And why?
Do you know whether a customer has been neglected, or a prospect not followed up?
You may think that your present system of sales records is good enough. But is it? Does it enable you to KNOW?
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Library Bureau System of Sales Records shows what is being done and has been done, in a sales way, by customers, by cities, by sales territories, by lines, by months and by years. That sounds interesting, doesn't it? Half an hour spent at our sales-room would be even more interesting. Will you honor us to that extent? Special booklet—"Suppose the Chief Asks You"—sent on request.

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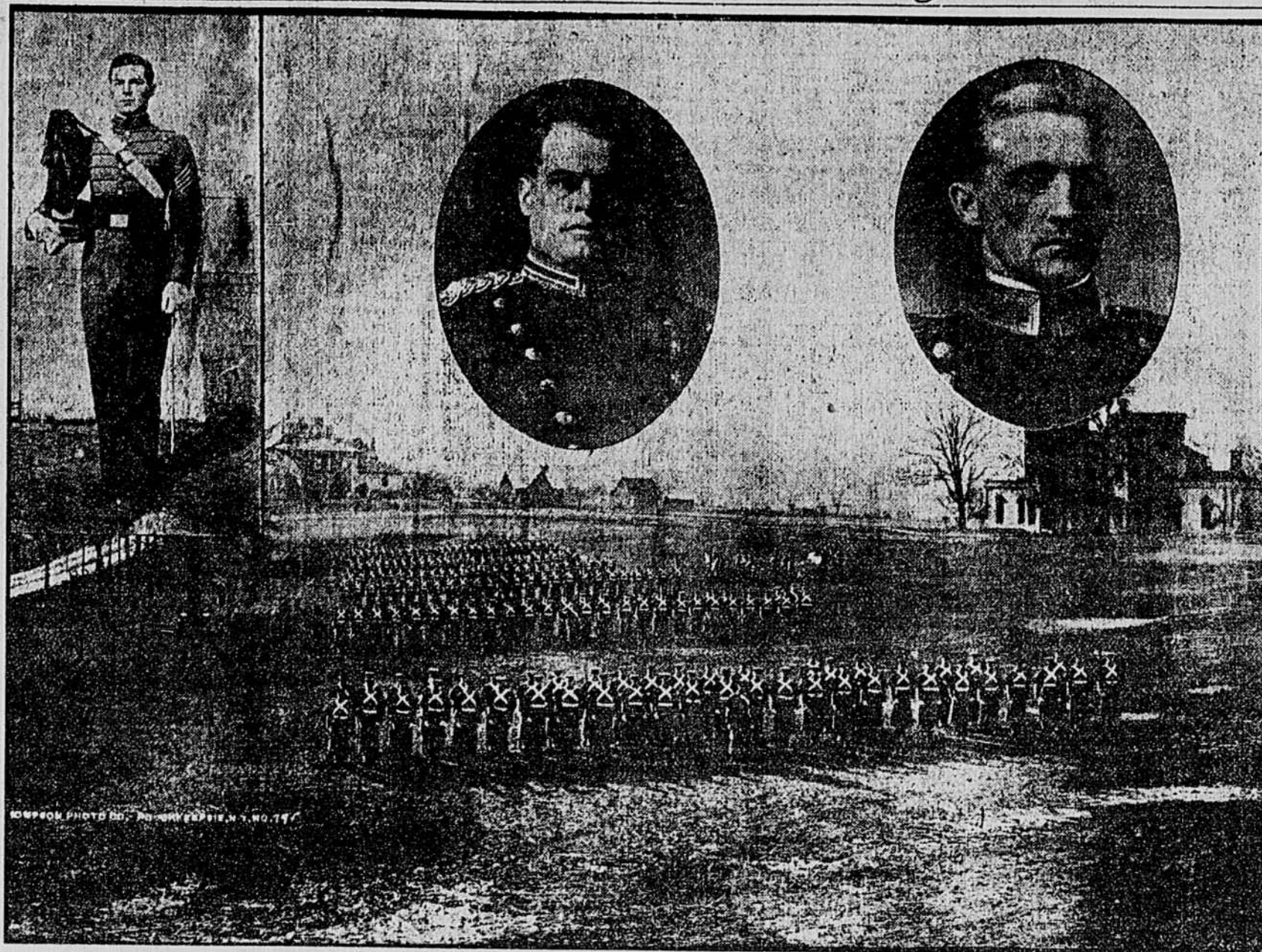
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CADET CAPTAIN C. E. MOORE, of Berryville, Va.

COLONEL JENNINGS C. WISE, Commandant of Cadets.

Lieutenant H. W. T. Eglin, U. S. A. C., United States Army, professor of military science, who will be in command of the corps of cadets in the inaugural parade.

STORMY ADMINISTRATION ENDS WHEN TAFT LEAVES OFFICE TO-DAY

For Three Years of His Term in White House He Has Been on Defensive Before the People. In That Time Much Important Legislation Has Been Enacted.

William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States, to-day yields the responsibilities of that office to Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. Mr. Taft retires to the elm-shaded walks and drives of his alma mater at New Haven as a member of the faculty.

Whatever contemporary comment upon his administration may hold, regardless of his overwhelming defeat at the hands of the electorate last November, Mr. Taft's loyal friends—and there are legion—declare that while the present factional fires and personal feuds have been boiled down by time to their true degree of materiality and significance, his four-year tenure as chief executive will hold a high place among constructive, patriotic administrations.

Mr. Taft's has been a stormy administration. He has been on the defensive before the public from February 12, 1910, less than one year after his inauguration, until his last public utterance as a President. His first speech in 1910 was made at a banquet in New York, when he began to defend the already generally attacked Republican party. He has defended the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, he defended his first Secretary of the Interior, Richard C. Ballinger, and indirectly Solicitor General McKim.

Mr. Taft fought for conservation against the reactionary elements of both parties in Congress almost up to the present day. During the sixtieth Congress he outlined and defended with the veto power a water-power conservation plan which resulted in the saving for the time being at least of millions upon millions of dollars worth of valuable water-power concessions.

Mr. Taft refused to permit private corporations to usurp dam sites in various localities, and thus obtain a perpetual hold upon the water-power privileges resulting without resorting to the Federal government some measure of restraints, draw off from the existing conditions, draw off from the trusts, a half victory before the United States Supreme Court in the prosecution of the anthracite coal trust; the government suit against the trans-

Atlantic steamship lines for violating the Sherman law in their storage traffic; prosecutions of the electrical and bathtub trusts; the dissolution of the tobacco trust by a decree of the United States Supreme Court; conviction and fines for wire trust officials; action against the wallpaper trust; the ineffective dissolution of the Standard Oil Company by order of the United States Supreme Court; actions against the aluminum trust and the United Shoe Machinery Company; heavy fines and jail sentences procured before a Federal court in Ohio against twenty-nine officers and district superintendents of the National Cash Register Company; the unsuccessful prosecution under the criminal clause of the Sherman law of the beef trust officials.

President Taft's tariff attitude has laid him on to serious charges. The Republicans renewed their lease on power in 1908 largely on what was believed to be a strong, downward revision tariff plank. Immediately after his election Mr. Taft called a special session of Congress to redeem the tariff plank in the platform.

Representative Sereno Payne, of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, gave the name to the new tariff bill, an omnibus measure, which was held by many to be a repudiation of the party pledge.

Schedule K, the wools and woolsens schedule, was attacked most vigorously, and at one time, after he had signed the bill, it was characterized by President Taft himself as indefensible. This revision bill was put through after Taft, in June of that year, had served notice that he expected a downward revision. But the President signed it, supposedly because he believed that it was better than no bill at all.

The Payne-Aldrich bill was the object of general attack from the date of its appearance in the House. Following its passage on August 5, 1909, with the tariff commission rider attached, the extra session of the Ways and Means Committee began by reporting out tariff bills, schedule by schedule. Mr. Taft, despite the "indefensible" features of the Payne-Aldrich bill, before it was understood that he would not approve any tariff bill pending the report of the tariff commission. Two bills were sent to the White House and were vetoed—the cotton and wool bills, both of which the extra session of the Senate with the aid of Progressive Republicans, and by them amended. Particularly was the President criticized for his veto of the wool bill, which veto, at the last analysis, was because the Underwood-La Follette bill called for ad valorem instead of specific duties.

The President intimated that if the minority bill of the Ways and Means Committee, prepared by Representative Blanton, of Ohio, and Connecticut, with the advice of the Tariff Commission, should be substituted, he would sign it.

The Hill bill called for specific duties. It forecast the report of the Tariff Board, which was presented, however, Mr. Hill was forced to make certain arbitrary increases in duties on raw wool by his Republican colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, and as it was presented to the House, it carried a greater measure of protection than the Underwood-La Follette compromise bill, which the President vetoed.

Wool Bill Vetoed.
The wool bill was vetoed August 17, and the veto was sustained by a dangerously close vote in the House on the following day. The Tariff Board report on the wool schedule did not come out until December 26.

If President Taft had no other feature of his administration to look back upon with complete satisfaction, say those who know him most intimately, he would feel amply compensated for four years of arduous and, at present, little felt, the elevation in the eyes of the people of his effort because of the hand he has laid in building up a strong Federal judiciary, and in the fact that his work in this regard has forced for itself general and favorable recognition.

Of the nine members of the United States Supreme Court, four are Taft appointees, involving the elevation in December, 1910, of the present chief justice, Edward Douglas White, to succeed the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller.

The new members and the dates of their appointments are: Associate Justices Horace Harmon Lurton, Democrat,

for George P. McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, thereby alienating, respectively, the conservation progressives, who were lined up solidly behind Gifford Pinchot against Ballinger, and the pure food enthusiasts, also solid in their support of Dr. Harvey Wiley. He defended the trust policy pursued by his Attorney-General. He defended the Commerce Court, his own creation, which having placed itself in hostile attitude toward the Interstate Commerce Commission, could expect to find few friends or supporters among those people. He was even placed, by his enemies, in the unenviable position of defending Lordine, of which offense he certainly was not guilty.

But worst of all, from the standpoint of a politician aspiring for further recognition at the hands of the voters, he defended representative government against popular representation, at a time when popular government to the ultimate degree possible under the Constitution was the demand of a great number of the voters of the country. Thereby he finally alienated the progressive supporters more irretrievably than any definite hostility towards Roosevelt or any leading progressive could have done.

President Taft's administration contained much of appeal to the business world, that is to the small or ordinary business man. He constantly urged more general participation in politics on the part of the business man. He outlined the National Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He did more than any of his predecessors for none, to install business methods into the government executive departments. Under his administration the Post-Office Department was able to show for the first time in years a surplus rather than a deficit. He proved himself one of the best friends the civil service has had, and he was upon time after time, particularly during the last two years of his administration, to defend that institution.

The business feature of Mr. Taft's administration naturally was overlooked in the factional fight, of which he was the storm center. It was not stressed by his enemies, and had not enough of the dramatic appeal required of winning political issues, to be stressed by his friends.

Mr. Taft fought for conservation against the reactionary elements of both parties in Congress almost up to the present day. During the sixtieth Congress he outlined and defended with the veto power a water-power conservation plan which resulted in the saving for the time being at least of millions upon millions of dollars worth of valuable water-power concessions.

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Won't See Inauguration Couldn't Get Lower Berth

Democrat Who Cast His First Vote for Polk, in 1845, Is Disappointed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Harrisburg, Pa., March 3.—Perhaps no man in the nation is more seriously disappointed that he will be unable to witness the Wilson inauguration ceremonies than Dr. J. A. Murphy, of this county, now in his ninety-first year. He had made arrangements for the trip, expecting to go without an escort, but abandoned his plan when he was unable to get lower berth. Dr. Murphy has been a voter and a Democrat for sixty-nine years. His first vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1845. He is remarkably vigorous for his years, and frequently rides horseback many miles in a day.

tached, Mr. Taft appointed the commission, the personnel of which was above criticism. Then he started in to defend the new bill. It was "the best tariff bill we have had" when he signed it that summer.

When he was well launched on his 13,000-mile trip through the West and South, which began September 15, and concluded November 10, 1909, however, he quickly learned of the discontent throughout those sections of the country over the bill. Then he urged the country to await reports from his Tariff Commission, a wait of approximately two years before the report on the first schedule could be expected.

In September of the following year, Mr. Taft announced that the proposed negotiations would begin with Canada in October. In November the Democrats came into power in the House because of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. At the conclusion of the short session following, Mr. Taft called the Sixty-second Congress into extraordinary session to frame a reciprocity measure, which was passed and rejected by Canada that fall. During the extra session the Underwood Ways and Means Committee began by reporting out tariff bills, schedule by schedule. Mr. Taft, despite the "indefensible" features of the Payne-Aldrich bill, before it was understood that he would not approve any tariff bill pending the report of the tariff commission. Two bills were sent to the White House and were vetoed—the cotton and wool bills, both of which the extra session of the Senate with the aid of Progressive Republicans, and by them amended. Particularly was the President criticized for his veto of the wool bill, which veto, at the last analysis, was because the Underwood-La Follette bill called for ad valorem instead of specific duties.

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January 3, 1910; Charles E. Hughes, Republican, May 2, 1910; Willis Van Devanter, Republican, December 18, 1910; Joseph Rucker Lamar, Democrat, December 12, 1910, and Mahlon Pitney, Republican, February 19, 1912.

The deaths in the Supreme Court during Mr. Taft's administration were: as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaties John Marshall Harlan, David Josiah Brewer and Rufus W. Peckham. Associate Justice William Henry Moody resigned because of ill health in November, 1910.

Mr. Taft is a lawyer of highest standing in his profession, and reluctantly gave up an almost certain appointment to the Supreme bench to enter the White House. In view of the general attacks from certain quarters on the Constitution and upon the judiciary in general, President Taft was particularly desirous of doing everything in his power to perpetuate through his appointments to the Supreme bench the Constitution as he views it.

Among the important pieces of legislation which have come out of the Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congress are the granting of Statehood to Arizona and New Mexico; the income tax amendment; the Mann white slave act; the creation of the Bureau of Mines; the Immigration Commission; the installation of the postal savings banks system; the parcel post; the Commerce Court; the McCall campaign publicity act; the Children's Bureau, and the employers liability and workmen's compensation act.

With the aid of the progressives in both parties, Mr. Taft got through the second session of the last Congress the Panama bill, providing free tolls for American ships in the coastwise trade and requiring the divorcing of land and water carriers engaged in canal traffic. This has been strongly opposed as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaties with Great Britain, by which we were enabled to build the canal after our own ideas.

Mr. Taft has been adamant in his refusal to consider this a treaty violation, and his stand has met with popular approval, although leading international law students have arrayed themselves against the President. Mr. Taft is willing to submit the question to arbitration by a special board, taking the stand that The Hague tribunal, composed almost entirely of European representatives, cannot be considered an unbiased tribunal. He leaves this problem for President Wilson to dispose of.

NO TYPHOID FEVER AT FRONT ROYAL

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Front Royal, Va., March 3.—Dispatches bearing the date lines of Winchester and Luray, relative to an alleged typhoid epidemic raging here and at Riverton, said to have been caused by contaminated water supply, are not true. These dispatches stated that dead cats and horses have been found in the reservoir. A thorough investigation by the State sanitary engineer and the State director of inspections, in connection with the Mayor and the Council, has failed to reveal any dead animal in the reservoir or any part of the town's water system. A dispatch from the bacteriologist of the State Board of Health shows that the water does not contain typhoid fever germs. All the land owned by the United States government and used for its cavalry depot for the training and development of cavalry horses is inclosed by tall woven wire fence, which does not permit a horse to leave the enclosure.

Board Instructs Southern It Must Erect Structure at Fourteenth Street.
City Engineer Bolling reported to the Administrative Board yesterday that it was incumbent on the Southern Railway Company to maintain the bridge over the Dock at Fourteenth Street, and he recommended that the company be required to construct a concrete bridge at that point. A copy of the City Engineer's letter was ordered to be sent to the president of the Southern Railway, with instructions to build the bridge.

Mr. Bolling reported that the work requested by E. E. Hatcher on Mulberry Street between Beverly and Taylor Streets, and on Taylor from Mulberry to the Boulevard, with the consequent sewer extensions, would cost \$8,472.96. The petition for this improvement was passed by until the board can make a personal inspection tour.

Bids were invited for curbing and guttering the south side of Taylor Street, between Linden and Beach, in front of ten houses being erected by the St. Andrew's Association.

Pay rolls for the second half of February were approved by the Administrative Board yesterday, as follows: Street Department, \$6,084.24; St. John's Burying Ground, \$75; Riverview Cemetery, \$162; Oakwood Cemetery, \$190; Maury Cemetery, \$134; Water Department, \$3,407; Gas Department, \$3,686; Street Cleaning Department, \$3,600; City Home, \$839.40; Shockoe Cemetery, \$28; First Market, \$185; Second Market, \$85; Electric Plant, \$2,816.62; wiring City Hall, \$403.72.

City Engineer Bolling informed the board that after conference with Superintendent Trafford, of the Electric Plant, he would recommend that the electric conduits on the new Mayo Bridge be laid in concrete. The board recommended to the Council a special appropriation of \$2,436 to do this work, and also asked a special appropriation of \$8,000 to lay a concrete foundation under the paving of the new bridge.

Granted Decree of Divorce.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
London, March 3.—The Globe says that Sir William Manning, governor of the colony of Jamaica, has been granted a decree nisi of divorce from his wife. The main charge against Mrs. Manning was misconduct with Captain Evan Llewellyn.

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